

## A New Power Source

In the late summer of 1977, Peter Markovich successfully tested a new power source that up to this time has been largely thought impossible by the principles of orthodox science. The device known as "The Apparatus To Rectify Ether Energy" (ATREE) was able to convert an energy with a wavelength of  $10^{-32}$  centimeter to a pulsating direct current (DC) electricity. Initially, the instrument put out a voltage of 2.5 volts DC and a steady current of 0.025 amps. By the late fall of 1977, the device had been modified to obtain a total of 37 volts DC and a current of 1.7 amps. At present, the open circuit voltage has been increased to 180 volts DC and the closed circuit current has been raised to 3.0 amps. In the process of construction and preliminary testing, we have apparatus that are capable of obtaining voltages of up to 800 volts DC and currents of up to 9.0 amps. These units would be capable with the use of an alternate current (AC) converter to be used for a number of tasks where batteries and small gasoline powered electric generators have so far proven to be less than successful.

Among the most important of the uses that the ATREE could be employed at is the power source for the operation of electrical scientific measuring instruments. In the last few decades, scientific methods have been applied to the production of forestry and fishery products. To be successful in this endeavor, it is often necessary to establish automatic monitoring stations whose operation is dependant on an efficient auxiliary power source. At present, batteries and fossil fuel powered electrical generators have proven to be highly inefficient since they lack the dependability of a system such as the polyphase transmission system in general use since the dawn of this century. In the case of batteries, the major deficiency is the relatively short time before the battery will have discharged itself and need to be either replaced or recharged. In the matter of fossil fuel power electrical generators, the principle disadvantage is the large amount of bulky, flammable fossil fuel that must be stored near the generator and the danger of the engine either overheating or wearing out due to the need for constant usage. The ATREE overcomes these difficulties because of three operating factors. First, the unit produces electricity from an abundant pool of ether energy that is found in the atmosphere. Professor John Wheeler of Princeton saw that this energy exists in the density of  $10^{12}$  to  $10^{94}$  wattseconds per cubic centimeter or enough energy to power a small American city! Second, the ATREE has no moving parts. Hence, the instrument will not wear out as fast as a fossil powered generator would. In fact, it may be possible to design a commercial model of the ATREE that would have an extremely long life of perhaps ten to twenty years. Finally, the instrument has the capability of being able to be designed to meet a specific need. That is, the ATREE can be built for a specific power need and not take up the space that an equivalent amount of batteries would require. In this way, the Apparatus To Rectify Ether Energy can be employed to power a scientific monitoring station whether this station is located in the midst of a forrest preserve or any type of desolate region.

In addition to its use as a source of power for the operation of monitoring stations, the ATREE can be employed as an auxiliary power source. Among the most useful of these tasks is its use as the power source for recreational vehicles. In this instance, the same advantages of the ATREE to batteries apply. At present, such vehicles electrical system is operated by the use of the engine of the recreational vehicle that operates an alternator that charges the batteries



of the electrical system. When the engine is charging the batteries, it can not be effectively used as the power source to transport the vehicle. To effectively overcome this difficulty, one could use the ATREE to serve as the source of power for the electrical system of the recreational vehicle. In addition, smaller units could be carried that could operate electrical appliances that may be transported some distance from the vehicle. Finally, the ATREE could be used to replace any electrical power need where a small fossil fuel powered generator is employed. Such a unit would have the advantages listed above plus the ability to be easily moved and hooked up where needed. Among the uses that this instrument could fill are auxiliary power devices for hospitals, homes, offices, and factories. Also, the ATREE could be used as a means to power cabins or vacation homes located in remote areas.

As can be already seen, the Apparatus To Rectify Ether Energy has a bright future as an alternative to those devices that are presently utilized as auxiliary power sources. Due to its unique energy source, lack of moving parts and great versatility, the ATREE should as it is introduced into the mainstream of daily life continue to find new uses that at present are unknown even to its inventor, Peter Markovich.